



Mr. Campbell.

Monday Morning, June 7, 1859.

THE COMPILER.

WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

WESTLEY PRIST, of Fayette county.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on Thursday next.

Rev. S. STANTON, for seventeen years and a half Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Taneytown, Md., has resigned his charge, to take effect on the 1st of July next, and has accepted a call to the Ev. Luth. Church at Barre Hill, Montgomery County, Pa. He enters on this new field of labor about the first of August next.

The military spirit, we are glad to notice, appears to have been aroused in every quarter, since the passage of the new Military Law. Nearly all the towns and villages in the State are organizing new Volunteer companies.

Murder at Carlisle.—A soldier belonging to the Barracks at Carlisle, named McNamara, was killed while on duty on Thursday night last. Another soldier, named Pierre, suspected of being the murderer, has been committed for trial.

Alexandria Election.—The election in Alexandria, Va., on Thursday week, for Sheriff and County Clerks, resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket, by about 300 majority.

At the municipal election in New Haven, Conn., on Monday, the Democratic Mayor was chosen by 551 majority.

Hon. Rufus Choate has been suggested as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Usury Bill Signed.—The usury bill, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law of the State. The legal rate of interest is continued at 6 per cent. and any excess over that is considered usurious, and may be recovered by suit, if proceedings are instituted within six months.

Judge Taney.—There is said to be no foundation for the current rumor that Mr. Taney thinks of resigning the chief justiceship. His health is about as usual for years past.

Lord Napier's Dispatches to the British Admiral.—It is stated that on Monday Lord Napier dispatched orders to the British naval commander on the Halifax station to forward at once to Admiral Stewart, commanding her Majesty's fleet, instructions to discontinue the practice of searching American vessels during the pendency of negotiations, or until specific instructions can be received from the home government. This movement of Lord Napier, the Union thinks, may be regarded as peculiarly significant of the fact that the resident diplomatic agents of the Queen's government in this country have become sensible, at least, of the strong and irrepressible repugnance of the whole American people against the exercise of any act of jurisdiction by vessels of war over American merchant ships.

The Chambersburg Repository proposes A. K. McCLELLAN, of that place, as the next "opposition" candidate for Congress. The Adams Standard mentions EDWARD McPHERSON, of this place, in the same connection, asserting that "Adams had her claims postponed yearly." The Repository replies that the last Congressional Conference offered Adams the nomination, but it was not accepted by her Conferees, and thus was "yielded whatever right she may now claim."

The empty honor of an "opposition" nomination for Congress in this district is hardly worth quarreling about. Keep cool, gentlemen.

The people of Kansas will vote on the acceptance of the Land grant in the Kansas bill, recently passed by Congress, on the first Monday in August next. The board of commissioners appointed under the act organized on the 24th.

The last new party movement at Washington is making no progress—unless backward. The elements seem about as difficult to "mix" as oil and water.

Advertisements are making to have a grand military display at Eastern, Pa., about July.

It is announced to expect a visit to the American Reform Church, near Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock.

It was reported to state that a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place at their hall next Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Trouble Ahead.

The process of political party-making is just now engrossing the attention of quite a number of Abolition and Know Nothing journals. The Philadelphia correspondent of the "Union" or "multito" meeting, recently held there, with a view to the more effective organization of the "opposition" forces, upon some change of platform, at which resolutions favoring the reconstruction were adopted. On the other side, we have an extract from the Ohio State Journal, the leading Black Republican or "opposition" paper of that State, which is significant as follows:

"Some people seem to imagine that parties can be made, dissolved, and reconstructed with as much facility as a little and active boy can turn a somersault. This is a great mistake. Parties are not made, but grow. They cannot be unmade; they may die, or, by folly or perversity, be killed. We speak, of course, of parties having vital principles—not of ephemeral organizations."

The Journal is quite right. There can be no vitality or soul in an organization gotten up by resolutions; a party must have a regular conception, growth, and manhood. We are therefore to infer that the Ohio Republicans repudiate the Buffalo movement.

The picture of the proposed new party, as drawn by the Pennsylvania, is life-like. We give it:

The Multitude Party.—The opposition press has been speaking recently of a project looking towards the formation of a new party, to be made up of men of all parties opposed to the policy of the Administration. It would, of course, include the wool speculators, the followers of Sam and Sambo, Abolitionists and strong-minded women, and would be torn to tatters by internal dissensions in less than six months. Like the battle of the "Kilkenny cats," only a bit of hair would be found upon the scene of conflict. This "People's" party would present a picture similar to that of Otway's old woman, whose gown of many colors spoke

"variety of wretchedness."

The Platform of the New Party.

We don't know how often the charlatans who afflict the politics of this free country have endeavored to effect a combination of "all the elements of opposition to the administration." Every Democratic administration in our day and generation has had to encounter a combination of "all the elements of opposition." If no attempt were made to combine the elements of opposition against JAMES BUCHANAN, there would be room to fear that he had fallen short of his duty to the country.

The combination of these elements is the very best proof that Mr. BUCHANAN, like JACKSON, POLK and PIERCE, has fearlessly done his duty and left the consequences to take care of themselves.

Our adversaries, remarks the Valley Spirit, pay us a great compliment when they admit that their only hope of success lies in a consolidation of "all the elements of opposition." It is a confession of their weakness and an admission of our strength. The Democratic party has never been reduced to the necessity of fusing with the fig ends of all factions, to maintain itself at the polls. It has always gone into battle under its own true banner and conquered by the power of its glorious principles.

But we set out to give our readers a glimpse of the New Party, which has for its head JOHN J. CATTENDEN, the Judas Iscariot who betrayed HENRY CLAY, and for its tail JOHN W. FORNEY, the other Iscariot who is trying to betray the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The main features of the proposed organization, as we learn from the papers, are the ignoring of all questions productive of sectional strife; the protection of popular rights; a judicious system of internal improvements; a settled and firm foreign policy; the prevention of the landing of foreign criminals and paupers; the protection of the ballot box, and an extended period of residence after naturalization, as a condition for the exercise of the elective franchise; the fostering of American genius and art; allowing every Territory rising into a State to have her Constitution and laws framed by citizens of the United States, who are permanent inhabitants, under such rules as Congress may prescribe.

This is the old Know Nothing platform brought to light again. "Sam" was going to put down sectional strife, and protect popular rights, and inaugurate a foreign policy that would command the admiration of the world; but after all, he simply debauched politics for a little season and got put down himself. Now he is trying to crawl out of his sarcophagus, and, with the assistance of CATTENDEN and FORNEY, get on his legs again, and stand up for another fight with the Democracy, FORNEY acting as his bottle holder this time.

The Democratic party has outlived every opposing party that ever rose up in this country, and it is destined to outlive all the base factions and conditions that may be formed against it hereafter. It is the only political party that is now worthy of the confidence and respect of the people, and it is the only party that is calculated to develop the true greatness and glory of the country.

The absence of the usual quantity of rain, hopped, and disorder, at the Election in Baltimore City on the 26th May, was also owing to the fact, that the rain, which was expected, did not come to its customary amount, and the rain for the preservation of the peace.—Frederick Union.

The Right of Visitation.

Some of the political organs in the New York Tribune and Philadelphia North American, who look upon every question in its relations to the abolition of "African," justify the forcible detention and examination of American vessels by British cruisers, on the ground that they have the right of visit for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade.

It is, that the British cruisers have a perfect right to stop vessels on the high seas carrying the American flag, send an officer on board, and examine the ship's papers to ascertain her cargo and destination; in the performance of which duty force may be employed if necessary. This is denominated the right of visit, which is held entirely distinct from the right of search, by those who justify the English in their recent outrages upon American vessels. In 1842 the British Government—from which the Abolition organs have received their cue—urged this view of the case.

Mr. WENSTEN, then Secretary of State, annihilated this distinction without a difference in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March, 1842.

The British Government supposes that the right of visit and the right of search are essentially distinct in their nature, and that this difference is well known and generally acknowledged; that the difference between their claims in their different objects and purposes, the visit, having for its object nothing but to ascertain the nationality of the vessel; the other, the search, by an inquiry, not only the nationality of the vessel, but the nature and object of her voyage, and the true ownership of her cargo.

The Government of the United States, on the other hand, maintains that there is no such well-known and acknowledged, nor, indeed, any broad, and generic difference between what has usually been called visit, and what has usually been called search, and that the right of visit, to be effective, must come to the end to include search; and thus to exercise in peace an authority which the law of nations only allows in times of war. If such well-known distinctions exist, where are the proofs of it? What writers of what public law, what abolitionists in Court of Admiralty, what publicists recognize it? No such recognition has presented itself to the Government of the United States; but on the contrary, it understands that public writers, courts of law, and the public press, have, for two centuries, used the words "visit" and "search" in the same sense.

What Great Britain and the United States mean by "right of search" in its broadest sense, is called by Continental writers and Jurists by no other name than the "right of visit." Visit, then, is not a right of search, but a right of search, and the right of search, in its broadest sense, is called by Continental writers and Jurists by no other name than the "right of visit." Visit, then, is not a right of search, but a right of search, and the right of search, in its broadest sense, is called by Continental writers and Jurists by no other name than the "right of visit."

On the whole, the Government of the United States, while it has not conceded an initial right of visit or search, has been done by the parties to the Quintuple Treaty of December, 1814, does not admit that by the law and practice of nations, there is any such right of visit or search, distinguished by the words visit and search, from the right of search. It does not admit that visit of American merchant vessels by British cruisers is founded on any right, notwithstanding the cruiser may suppose such vessel to be British, Brazilian or Portuguese.

We would not dispute the position and examination of American vessels by British cruisers has already led to consequences, and fear that, if continued, it would lead to still further consequences, highly injurious to the lawful commerce of the United States.

Know Nothingism at a Discount.

All the friends of civil and religious liberty should rejoice that the proposition to call a Convention to revise and alter the Constitution of Maryland, was defeated at the recent election. It was well understood that the real object of the prime actors in the movement, was to have incorporated in the fundamental law of that Commonwealth a clause embodying the famous and cherished "twenty-one years" doctrine of the Know Nothing or "American" party, as against foreigners. But the sentiments of patriotism and of toleration, even in that benighted and maddening State, have proved too strong for the unholy schemers, and the attempt at a foul wrong has been crushed in the bud.

A Difference of Opinion.

The Abolitionists in Congress, it will be remembered, voted in a body for Mr. MONTGOMERY's Bill for the admission of Kansas. They now rave most rabidly about the English Compromise Act, which Mr. MONTGOMERY in a late letter claims to be his own bill with slight and unimportant alterations.

"Strange such difference there should be 'Twixt two-fold-dam and two-fold-dee."

Robbery at Manchester, Md.—We learn that the building occupied by the Savings Bank at Manchester, Carroll county, in this State, was entered by burglars on Monday night and \$400 stolen. Extensive searches have been made, but it is supposed, by means of false leads, that the above sum will be gathered from the drawers, &c.

Reverend fields of wheat grows the present season at Mountgarden, Ark. have been harvested recently, and the yield was fine.

The debts of Louisiana, the French capital, are said to amount to over five hundred thousand dollars.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1859. Dear Compiler:—The outrage committed by British cruisers upon American merchantmen in the Gulf is still a prominent subject of conversation. The debate in the Senate on Monday partook largely of the warlike spirit, Northern and Southern men uniting in the expression of the same kind of sentiments. Mr. Toombs was for taking the bull—John Bull—by the horns.

He wanted something more than pledges as securities that belligerent acts should not be committed in the future—satisfaction for what has been done already. If these proceedings have taken place under the sanction of British authority, we should resist them by force, and do it without delay. We should do more; we should confer full power and authority upon the Executive to send a sufficient force there to seize these vessels, and bring them and their crews into the port of New York. Instead of asking the Government of Great Britain to apologize, we had better put ourselves in a position for them to ask us to apologize, provided they feel aggrieved at our action. Great Britain has kept up these aggressions upon our commerce for a long series of years, and it is high time that it should cease.

Mr. Hammond and Mr. Crittenden were more conservative, but agreed that we cannot assent to discuss the right of visitation or search. We have now to deal with acts only.

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The House took up the report on the sale of Fort Snelling Reservation. Mr. Clark, of New York, offered a series of resolutions, the first one declaring that the evidence reported by the Select Committee as to the recent sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance impeaching the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War. Adopted. Yeas 129, nays 64.

Mr. Russell, of New York, moved to table the whole subject. Not agreed to. Yeas 68, nays 140.

The second resolution of Mr. Clark declared that the management of the sale by agents authorized by the Secretary of War to convey the same, was injudicious, and resulted, by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons desirous of purchasing, which, under the circumstances, should have been permitted. Adopted—yeas 123, nays 64.

Two other resolutions, comprised in the same series, were also adopted. These resolutions disapprove of the former sale, and direct that the evidence taken by the Select Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, in order that, in conjunction with the Attorney General, he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as, in his opinion, the public interests may require.

The House, by a vote of yeas 88, nays 108, refused to substitute Mr. Clark's resolutions for those reported by the majority of the Select Committee.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, moved to take up the whole subject. Disagreed to by a majority. The first resolution of the majority of the committee was then defeated by a majority. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, then moved to table the remainder of the resolutions, which was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 76.

The House also passed a bill giving three years full pay, as a commutation in the navy, to Captain Herndon's widow. The Senate, to-day, voted (39 to 17) to extend the session to the 14th inst.

When the resolution was brought up in the House it was amended by fixing Thursday next, (the 10th,) for final adjournment.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., introduced, in the House, a preamble, (referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,) setting forth that the visitation of American merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico and ports of Cuba, exercised by the British war steamers, is in direct violation of international law, and that in the course of which illegal conduct one American has been killed—concluding with a resolution that the President be required to give instructions to our navy to arrest all the offending vessels until ample reparation be made by the British government, and guarantees given for the future exemption from violation. Mr. Clay stated that the Committee expected to report as soon as the telegraphic despatch in regard to the killing of an American by a British cruiser was confirmed. The excitement is at high tide, both in and out of Congress; and the hope is generally expressed that the National Legislature will not adjourn until something definite in regard to British forces in the Gulf has been ascertained.

The Fort Snelling Report.

The Martinsburg (Va.) Republican, speaking of the report of Mr. Faulkner, in reference to the sale of the Fort Snelling property about which the Black Republicans have been making so much ado, very truthfully remarks: "It is established, by an overwhelming, irrefragable mass of testimony, that Fort Snelling had been for years utterly useless to the Government, both as a fortress and a depot. That notwithstanding its originally favorable situation, its value was not enhanced, even speculatively, by the prospect of its ever being the site of a town, owing to the proximity of two of the most flourishing and vigorous young cities in all the West. It is further shown, that the sale of Fort Snelling at \$7,500 per acre, is the best ever made of Government property except that of Fort Dearborn, in the heart of Chicago."

"The objection is expressed by scores of the most competent judges; that the property would not have brought any thing like its price as it is, if it had been sold as sections. Indeed it was admitted by agents of the parties concerned, that combinations had been made, as is customary in the West, with their notions of morality, to compel a sale at the minimum price of \$1,25

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Mr. Davis, of Miss., introduced, in the House, a preamble, (referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,) setting forth that the visitation of American merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico and ports of Cuba, exercised by the British war steamers, is in direct violation of international law, and that in the course of which illegal conduct one American has been killed—concluding with a resolution that the President be required to give instructions to our navy to arrest all the offending vessels until ample reparation be made by the British government, and guarantees given for the future exemption from violation. Mr. Clay stated that the Committee expected to report as soon as the telegraphic despatch in regard to the killing of an American by a British cruiser was confirmed. The excitement is at high tide, both in and out of Congress; and the hope is generally expressed that the National Legislature will not adjourn until something definite in regard to British forces in the Gulf has been ascertained.

The Fort Snelling Report.

The Martinsburg (Va.) Republican, speaking of the report of Mr. Faulkner, in reference to the sale of the Fort Snelling property about which the Black Republicans have been making so much ado, very truthfully remarks: "It is established, by an overwhelming, irrefragable mass of testimony, that Fort Snelling had been for years utterly useless to the Government, both as a fortress and a depot. That notwithstanding its originally favorable situation, its value was not enhanced, even speculatively, by the prospect of its ever being the site of a town, owing to the proximity of two of the most flourishing and vigorous young cities in all the West. It is further shown, that the sale of Fort Snelling at \$7,500 per acre, is the best ever made of Government property except that of Fort Dearborn, in the heart of Chicago."

The Compiler.



W. J. Noble, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 7, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia

SENATE COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette County

Trouble Ahead!

The process of political party-making is just now engrossing the attention of quite a number of Abolition and Know Nothing journals. The Buffalo papers contain the proceedings of a "union" or "multa" meeting, recently held there, with a view to the more effective organization of the "opposition" forces, upon some change of platform, at which resolutions favoring the reconstruction were adopted. On the other side, we have an extract from the Ohio State Journal, the leading Black Republican or "opposition" paper of that State, which is significant—as follows:

"Some people seem to imagine that parties can be made, dissolved, and reconstructed with as much facility as a fiddle and active boy can turn a somersault. This is a great mistake. Parties are not made, but grow. They cannot be unmade; they may die, or, by folly or perversity, be killed. We speak, of course, of parties having vital principles—not of ephemeral organizations."

The Journal is quite right. There can be no vitality or soul in an organization gotten up by resolutions; a party must have a regular conception, growth and manhood. We are therefore to infer that the Ohio Republicans repudiate the Buffalo movement.

The picture of the proposed new party, as drawn by the *Pantheonian*, is like this: We give it:

The Multa Party.—The opposition press have been speaking recently of a project looking towards the formation of a new party, to be made up of men of all parties opposed to the policy of the Administration. It would, of course, include the wool speculators, the followers of Sam and Sambo, Abolitionists and strong minded women, and would be torn to tatters by internal dissensions in less than six months. Like the battle of the "Kilkenny cats," only a bit of hair would be found upon the scene of conflict. This "People's" party would present a picture similar to that of O'Connell's old woman, whose gown of many colors spoke

"Variety of wretchedness."

The Platform of the New Party.

We don't know how often the charlatans who afflict the politics of this free country have endeavored to effect a combination of "all the elements of opposition to the administration." Every Democratic administration in our day and generation has had to encounter a combination of "all the elements of opposition." If no attempt were made to combine the elements of opposition against JAMES BUCHANAN, there would be room to fear that he had fallen short of his duty to the country. The combination of these elements is the very best proof that Mr. BUCHANAN, like JACKSON, POLK and PIERCE, has fearlessly done his duty and left the consequences to take care of themselves.

Our adversaries, remarks the *Valley Spirit*, pay us a great compliment when they admit that their only hope of success lies in a consolidation of "all the elements of opposition." It is a confession of their weakness and an admission of our strength. The Democratic party has never been reduced to the necessity of fusing with the fog ends of all factions, to maintain itself at the polls. It has always gone into battle under its own time honored flag and conquered by the power of its glorious principles.

But we set out to give our readers a glimpse of the New Party, which has for its head JOHN J. CARRINGTON, the Texas Iscariot who betrayed HENRY CLAY, and for its tail JOHN W. FORNEY, the other Iscariot who is trying to betray the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The main features of the proposed organization, as we learn from the papers, are the ignoring of all questions productive of sectional strife; the protection of popular rights; a judicious system of internal improvements; a settled and firm foreign policy; the prevention of the landing of foreign criminals and paupers; the protection of the ballot box; and an extended period of residence after naturalization, as a condition for the exercise of the elective franchise; the fostering of American genius and art; allowing every Territory rising into a State to have her Constitution and laws framed by citizens of the United States, who are permanent inhabitants, under such rules as Congress may prescribe.

This is the old Know Nothing platform brought to light again. "Sam" was going to put down sectional strife, and protect popular rights, and inaugurate a foreign policy that would command the admiration of the world; but after all, he simply debauched politics for a little season and got put down himself. Now he is trying to crawl out of his sarcophagus, and with the assistance of CRITTENDEN and GREENE, get on his legs again, and stand up for another fight with the Democracy, FORNEY acting as his bottle holder this time.

The Democratic party has outlived every opposing party that ever rose up in this country, and it is destined to outlive all the base factions and coalitions that may be formed against it hereafter. It is the only political party that is now worthy of the confidence and the respect of the people, and it is the only party that is calculated to develop the true greatness and glory of the country.

The Reason.

The absence of the usual quantity of riot, bloodshed, and disorder at the Election in Baltimore City on the 26th May, was altogether owing to the fact that his Honor, Mayor Swann, did not resort to his customary arrangements for the preservation of the peace.—*Fred. Leitch Union.*

The Right of Visit and the Right of Search.

Some of the Abolition organs, like the New York Tribune and Philadelphia North American, who look upon every question in its relations to the ubiquitous "African," justify the forcible detention and examination of American vessels by British cruisers, on the ground that they have the right of visit for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. This is, that the British cruisers have a perfect right to stop vessels on the high seas carrying the American flag, send an officer on board, and examine the ship's papers to ascertain her cargo and destination; in the performance of which duty force may be employed if necessary. This is denominated the right of visit, which is held entirely distinct from the right of search, by those who justify the English in their recent outrages upon American vessels. In 1842 the British Government—from which the Abolition organs have received their cue—urged this view of the case. Mr. WEBSTER, then Secretary of State, annihilated this distinction with-out a difference in the following letter.

WASHINGTON, March, 1843.

The British Government supposes that the right of visit and the right of search are essentially distinct in their nature, and that this difference is well known and generally acknowledged; that the difference between them consists in their different objects and purposes, one, the visit, having for its object nothing but to ascertain the nationality of the vessel; the other, the search, by an inspection, not only of the nationality of the vessel, but the nature and object of her voyage, and the true ownership of her cargo.

The Government of the United States, on the other hand, maintains that there is no such well-known and acknowledged difference between the visit and the search, and that the right of visit is, in fact, a right of search, and that the right of search is, in fact, a right of visit, and that the difference between them consists in the degree of the search, and not in the nature of the search.

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LATER.—Dispatch not confirmed.

The Mormon War.

Gov. Cumming Expelled from Salt Lake.—The Mormons in Arms.

St. Louis, June 3.—Dates have been received from Fort Scott to the 6th of May.

Two Mormons had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, bringing dispatches from Gov. Cumming for Secretary Cass. The troops were expected to move towards the valley about the end of May.

The expressman states that the commander of Fort Kearney instructed him to inform Colonel Monroe that Gov. Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City—that the Mormons were in arms and determined on resistance—to request Col. Monroe to push on the troops with all possible dispatch.

Col. Hoffman's command was met beyond Fort Laramie, and had encountered three feet of snow. The peace commissioners had passed Fort Laramie, but were obliged to return to Platte.

No official information has been received.

Municipal Revolution at New Orleans.

Scene of the Revolt by the Vigilance Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The reform revolution, growing out of the numerous riots and assassinations in this city, broke out last night in the formation and organization of a powerful vigilance committee, who have taken possession of the city with the determination of enforcing such law.

The vigilance committee, among whom are many of our most respectable citizens, took possession, in large numbers, of the arsenal in Jackson Square, and this morning the vigilance executive committee calls on all law and order-loving citizens to join them, and announce their determination to carry their measures out.

Nothing else has transpired yet, except that cannon are loaded and posted about the arsenal, and about two hundred armed men are on guard.

The vigilance committee have presented an independent ticket for mayor and council officers.

Know Nothingism at a Discount.

All the friends of civil and religious liberty should rejoice that the proposition to call a Convention to revise and alter the Constitution of Maryland, was defeated at the recent election. It was well understood that the real object of the prime actors in the movement, was to have incorporated in the fundamental law of that Commonwealth a clause embodying the famous and cherished "twenty-one years" doctrine of the Know Nothing or "American" party, against foreigners. But the sentiments of patriotism and of toleration, even in that benighted and mobocratic State, have proved too strong for the unholy schemers, and the attempt at a foul wrong has been crushed in the bud.

A Difference of Opinion.

The Abolitionists in Congress, it will be remembered, voted in a body for Mr. MONTGOMERY's Bill for the admission of Kansas. They now have most rabidly about the English Compromise Act, which Mr. MONTGOMERY in a late letter claims to be his own bill with but slight and unimportant alterations.

"Strange such difference there should be 'Twixt twiddle-dum and twiddle-dee."

Robbery at Manchester, Md.—We learn that the building occupied by the Savings Bank at Manchester, Carroll County, in that State, was entered by burglars on Monday night and \$60 stolen. Entrance into the office was effected, it is supposed, by means of false keys, but access was not gained to the safe, and the above sum was gathered from the drawers, &c.

Several fields of wheat grown the present season at Montgomery, Ala., have been harvested recently, and the yield was fine.

The debts of Lamartine, the French author, are said to amount to over five hundred thousand dollars.

Black Republican Officials in Wisconsin.

THE MOST ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS have recently been made in regard to the corruption and profligacy of the Black Republican State officials in Wisconsin. In 1856 a bill was put through the Legislature of that State apportioning the lands granted by the United States to Wisconsin to its several railroads. The Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad put in for a lion's share of the grant, and succeeded in obtaining it.

The manner in which the thing was accomplished by the road is thus disclosed in a report made to the present Legislature by an investigating committee. The following amounts were paid to the then officials:

Governor of State, \$50,000
Governor's Private Secretary, 55,000
State Officers, 20,000
Supreme Court, 1,900
Eighteen State Senators, 260,000
Sixty-six Assemblymen, 185,000
Legislative Clerks, 17,000
Editors and others, 264,000

Grand total, \$889,000.

The name of the Governor was Bashford, who was elected by the Black Republicans in 1857, over Barstow. He was paid in bonds. Every member of the Assembly, save four, who voted for the bill, is stated in the report to have received a consideration! Such wholesale bribery and corruption was never disclosed before in American politics, and it is very disgraceful to Wisconsin.

The British Aggressions.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The dispatch received last night from Georgia, announcing that the British steamer *Styx* had fired into an American merchantman, and killed a man on board, and that the United States steamer *Fulton* had started in pursuit, has caused much excitement in and out of Congress.

The government, however, has no official information as yet as to the correctness of the rumor.

The Union, in publishing the dispatch, adds:

It comes from the agent of the associated press, an authority which we accept as reliable. The hour at which the dispatch was received will not allow us to indulge in the indignant comment which this outrage upon the American flag would justify, and we content ourselves with the single remark that the most efficient measures should be adopted to vindicate the honor of the nation.

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Several fields of wheat grown the present season at Montgomery, Ala., have been harvested recently, and the yield was fine.

The debts of Lamartine, the French author, are said to amount to over five hundred thousand dollars.

The hog cholera has again made its appearance in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, and the animals are dying by hundreds.

President BUCHANAN, it is stated, is unserved in the opinion that England will disavow the recent outrages promptly, and asserts that the relations between the two countries were never established on a more friendly footing, and cannot be disturbed.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1859.

Dear Compiler.—The outrages committed by British cruisers upon American merchantmen in the Gulf is still a prominent subject of conversation. The debate in the Senate on Monday partook largely of the warlike spirit, Northern and Southern men uniting in the expression of the same kind of sentiments. Mr. Toombs was for taking the bull—John Bull—by the horns. He wanted something more than pledges as securities that belligerent acts should not be committed in the future—satisfaction for what has been done already.

If these proceedings have taken place under the sanction of British authority, we should resist them by force, and do it without delay. We should do more; we should confer full power and authority upon the Executive to send a sufficient force there to seize these vessels, and bring them and their crews into the port of New York. Instead of asking the Government of Great Britain to apologize, we had better put ourselves in a position for them to ask us to apologize, provided they feel aggrieved at our action. Great Britain has kept up these aggressions upon our commerce for a long series of years, and it is high time that it should cease.

Mr. Hammond and Mr. Crittenden were more conservative, but agreed that we cannot assent to discuss the right of visitation or search. We have now to deal with *acts* only.

Before this letter is printed Congress will doubtless have adopted some measure clothing the President with adequate power in cases of aggressions upon our commerce or rights. Our laws have been too lame in regard to such cases.

The Senate yesterday voted upon Gen. Houston's proposition for a Protectorate over Mexico, and it was defeated—yeas 17, nays 30.

The House took up the report on the sale of Fort Snelling Reservation. Mr. Clark, of New York, offered a series of resolutions, the first one declaring that the evidence reported by the Select Committee as to the recent sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance impeaching the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War. Adopted. Yeas 133, nays 59.

Mr. Russell, of New York, moved to table the whole subject. Not agreed to. Yeas 68, nays 140.

The second resolution of Mr. Clark declared that the management of the sale by agents authorized by the Secretary of War to convey the same, was injudicious, and resulted, by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons desirous of purchasing, which, under the circumstances, should have been permitted. Adopted—yeas 123, nays 64.

Two other resolutions, comprised in the same series, were also adopted. These resolutions disapprove of the former sale, and direct that the evidence taken by the Select Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, in order that, in conjunction with the Attorney General, he may adopt such measures, in respect to the sale as, in his opinion, the public interests may require.

The House, by a vote of yeas 88, nays 108, resolved to substitute Mr. Clark's resolutions for those reported by the majority of the Select Committee.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, moved to take up the whole subject. Disagreed to by 5 majority. The first resolution of the majority of the committee was then defeated by 5 majority. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, then moved to table the remainder of the resolutions, which was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 76.

The House also passed a bill giving three years full pay, as a commendation in the navy, to Captain Herndon's widow.

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X. Y. Z.

The Fort Snelling Report.

The Martinsburg (Va.) Republican, speaking of the report of Mr. Faulkner, in reference to the sale of the Fort Snelling property about which the Black Republicans have been making so much ado, very truthfully remarks:

It is established, by an overwhelming, irresistible mass of testimony, that Fort Snelling had been for years utterly useless to the Government, both as a fortress and a depot. That notwithstanding its originally favorable situation, its value was not enhanced, even speculatively, by the prospect of its ever being the site of a town, owing to the proximity of two of the most flourishing and vigorous young cities in all the North West. It is further shown, that the sale of Fort Snelling at \$7,500 per acre, is the best ever made of Government property except that of Fort Dearborn, in the heart of Chicago.

The most competent judges, that the property would not have brought anything like as much as it did, if it had been sold at auction. Indeed it was admitted by some of the parties concerned, that combinations had been made, as is customary in the West, with their notions of morality, to compel a sale at the minimum price of \$1,250

per acre, in anticipation of a public sale. And here is disclosed the animus of this violent attempt to destroy Secretary Floyd, which clinches the whole case. The disappointed speculators who expected to cheat the Government out of the property, have raised this hue and cry through their Black Republican attorneys in Congress, hypocritically charging corruption upon the Secretary in underselling public property. As far as we can see, the facts most triumphantly vindicate the administration and the Secretary from the slightest suspicion of improper conduct in the affair; indeed they evince unusual skill and judgment in the management of the matter.

John & Conny Affairs.

Henry Robbery.

We are informed that the residence of Mr. JOHN SMITH, in Conowago township, this county, was robbed of gold and silver, notes and due bills, to the amount of about \$800, while Mr. S. and family were attending religious service at the Conowago Chapel, in the forenoon of Thursday last.

Parties have gone in pursuit, but we have not heard with what success. Suspicion rests upon two persons who were seen going towards the house a short time before. Their names are not known. They took \$300 in York, Gettysburg and Westminster money, \$57 in gold, and the rest in silver and due bills.

Improvements in Littlestown.

We paid a flying visit to Littlestown on Wednesday afternoon, and were gratified to find the "building" spirit prevailing at a high pitch.

The Railroad, from Hanover, is near completion. It was expected that the cars would run into town on Saturday evening last. Mr. McFadden having about forty-five hands at work laying track. The company's Warehouse is finished—a substantial brick edifice, of sufficient capacity for a large business—and a Turn-table, of the most approved pattern, is about to be put down. Altogether, the enterprise has progressed commendably, and much credit is due to those concerned in its active management for their untiring efforts.

The Warehouse of Dr. E. F. Shorb and Ephraim Myers, opposite the Station, is up, and they have already nearly 3000 bushels of grain and 100 barrels of flour in it, to be shipped off as soon as the freight business is opened on the Railroad.

Mr. John Dutera has purchased the Warehouse of Klinefelter & Co., also near the Station, for \$2,600—the building to be completed before Mr. D. takes possession.

Mr. John Miller will, this week, commence the erection of a fine hotel, three-story, adjoining the Station on the north.

The following gentlemen have either recently erected, have now in progress, or will soon commence, buildings, most of which are intended for private residences: Maj. George Myers, James Colehouse, Christian Rather, Lawrence Brandt, Col. E. Swope, Henry Miller, Peter Lingenfelter, Jacob Linsinger, Abraham Bankard, Jacob Fisher, Morgan Swope, Martin Steffy, Israel Yount, Henry Dysert, John Miller, Ephraim Myers, Bangs & Miller, and probably others—(our notes are mislaid.)

A large proportion of these buildings are to be two-story brick, and of good style.

The Lutheran Congregation are about erecting a two-story brick dwelling for their pastor, Rev. Mr. Rutherford. There are two Lumber and Coal yards in the place—that of John Miller and that of Schwartz & Snyder.

The next great want of the town is, the grading of the principal street, with brick sidewalks.

Track Laying.

Upon the Gettysburg Railroad will be resumed at New Oxford next week, should the weather not too seriously interfere. The grading yet to be done is a small matter, and will not in the least check the progress of the track layers. We think it safe to predict that in four months from this time the "iron steed" will be in our midst—for which many thanks will be due to those who have been and are active and efficient in this work.

We understand that the School Directors of the Borough have appointed Miss AMANDA E. HEAGEN one of the Teachers in the Public School. She takes charge of one of the lower rooms, formerly under the supervision of Miss SCANLAN.

On Friday evening week the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Diogenesian Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, was celebrated. A number of orations were delivered. Among the speakers was J. M. MICKLEY, of Muncasburg, this county. The Lancaster Times says: "Mr. Mickley is an easy speaker and deserves credit for his oration."

On Wednesday last, JACOB CRAIG, the colored man who received a severe stab in the side, in an altercation with Geo. STRUCKER, about two weeks ago, was taken before Justice BRIMMAN, and in default of bail, was committed to jail to await a trial at the next court.

He has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

Mr. JOHN WHIRN, of this place, sent to this office, the other day, a stalk of young Clover measuring 3 feet two inches.

For The Compiler.

During the heavy thunder storm that passed over Petersburg, (Va.) last Monday evening, the lightning struck into the dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL SHULTZ, and tore the chimney to pieces in its descent into the cellar. It passed through the floor of the dining room, and made a hole some three or four inches in diameter, and although the room was filled with persons, singular to relate, not one of the inmates was injured.

A little girl playing in the garret at the opposite end of the house, was severely stunned by the force of the electric current.

Capt. JONAS JOHNS and Mr. H. PERKINS were in the room at the time of the occurrence, but escaped without any injury. If the Captain can face "nature's" batteries and heaven's artillery" unscathed and unharmed, we suppose he could "face the music" of British batteries, if called upon to take up arms in defence of our privilege of "freedom from the right of search."

X.

At a meeting of the congregation, held in the Presbyterian Church, at Petersburg (York Springs), Pa., on Monday the 21th of May, 1859, Col. Wm. F. BOWEN was called to the Chair, and J. A. GARDNER appointed Secretary.

The letter of resignation of the Rev. J. A. MURRAY, as pastor of this church, was handed in and read, and the following preamble and resolutions were presented, and upon motion unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Rev. J. A. MURRAY, our beloved pastor, has tendered his resignation as pastor of this church, and desires this congregation to unite with him in an application to the Presbytery of Carlisle, to dissolve the pastoral relation now existing, and has been induced so to do by the established state of his health, which requires him to retire from the active duties of the ministerial office, in order to recuperate from the physical prostration he has experienced; and that we, the congregation, feel constrained to concur in the request, therefore,

Resolved, That the resignation of the Rev. J. A. MURRAY be accepted, and that J. A. GARDNER be appointed a Commissioner from the church, to attend the next meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle, to express the views of this congregation in consenting to the proposed dissolution of the pastoral relation.

Resolved, That while we, as a congregation, would bow submissively to the denials of divine providence, in thus indicating the necessity of a separation between us and our pastor and people, we cannot but deeply regret the cause that requires him to withdraw from the duties of his pastoral office, which he has executed with great acceptance under this congregation for nearly eighteen years, and that we earnestly pray for his entire restoration to health and future usefulness; and our earnest prayers that in his retirement he may constantly enjoy the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ—the manifestations of his grace, and the consolations of the Holy Spirit; and that he may be permitted to

"Draw from heaven that sweet repose, Which none but he that feels it knows."

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this congregation, be hereby instructed to pay out to the Rev. J. A. MURRAY, his salary for the entire year.

The World Amazed.

All Nations Thankful.—The shallow proverb, "Familiarity breeds contempt," has a very limited application. Familiarity with that which is admirable, useful and beneficent, breeds respect, gratitude and enthusiasm. It has been thus with HOLLOWAY'S INIMITTABLE PILLS. The more thoroughly we become acquainted with their wonderful properties, the more we see of their operation in the most desperate cases, the more deeply sensible do we become of the value to humanity of a medical discoverer like Professor HOLLOWAY.

In this country, where we are quick to perceive and prompt to admit the claims of greatness in every department of art or science, his popularity is boundless, and the demand for his remedies might be called a *furor*, if it were not founded on the solid basis of experience. In the seasons when dysentery and diarrhoea prevail, the population of whole districts in the South and West refuse to take any other preparation than the Pills. The resident physicians resort to them with them in vain. It is useless to tell the sick, who are daily reeling with strength, appetite, health and cheerfulness, by the use of this omnipotent medicine, that it is an empirical nerve tonic. Their every organ, muscle, nerve and fibre, unite in giving the lie to the assertion. It is the same with dyspepsia, liver complaint, and in fact all internal maladies, without exception.

Under such circumstances, can it be surprising that the name of Holloway is endeared to the American people? Many maladies, deemed incurable before the introduction of the Pills, now create neither fear nor anxiety. It is generally understood that the enjoyment of these complaints is an easy task; that the sufferer who relies upon any other preparation, patent or prescribed, is literally scrambling for life in the dark; and that he or she who perishes under the false treatment of the faculty, "dies as the fool dieth."

We do not stand alone in our appreciation of the vitalizing and restorative qualities of the Pills. Almost every exchange paper we open contains some anecdote of their triumphs over disease, or of the uplifting of some debilitated and hopeless invalid from the lowest depths of physical weakness and mental despondency, by their aid. No other advertised medicine have ever commanded such encomiums from the medical, religious, political and independent press, as Holloway's remedies. Papers and periodicals too frigidly aristocratic to publish the advertisements of the ordinary nostrums of the day, have earnestly commended the Pills to the confidence of the afflicted. Nothing but great facts, too widely known to be disputed, could have forced the acknowledged organs of the faculty to bow to this mighty innovator; the cause of this word of admonition, and his peerless cures. But even these have been unbecomingly true that no more be arrested in its course than the lightning of heaven.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Hisself must either hold or drive."

Small Stones in Ditches.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:—Some agricultural writers recommend filling drains with small stones without any water-ditch beneath. I have seen practical farmers following these directions. To satisfy myself of the utility of this practice I filled up the end of an open drain the past winter with small stones raked from gravel that had been spread upon a meadow. They were from the size of a hen's egg to that of a man's fist, and were raked quite clean. According to the theory, they ought to pass water readily. About a rod was thus filled in. I have carefully observed the condition of the water above and below the stones, immediately after heavy rains, and at times when no rain has fallen for several days. The water is from three to six inches higher above than below the stones; showing that a drain thus filled must always keep the water level several inches nearer the surface than it would be with a free duct.

Of course if the grain had been filled the whole length, instead of a rod near the mouth, the case would have been much worse. The passage of the water is hindered by its friction against the surfaces of so many stones, and by the filtration of dirt from the sides of the ditch.

I am persuaded from this experiment, that it always pays to make a ditch of the labor at the bottom of a drain. The labor is but a little increased, for after the channel is covered with flat stones, the small stones may be tipped from the cart directly into the ditch. With a passage way beneath, the small stones perform an excellent office in making a larger passage for the water in time of heavy rains, and in furnishing the roots of plants with air and moisture in dry times. If the filling in with small stones retains the water in only three inches of the soil, at the bottom of the drain, the farmer loses a part of his labor. There is so much dead, inert sub-soil over the whole area of his field that would be available if the drainage were properly performed. I would advise to use small stones only over drains and not in them. CONNERT.

Do Potatoes mix in the Hill?

One would suppose that this question had been settled long ago; yet it continues to be asked. We repeat, therefore, that they do not and cannot mix in the hill. Why not? Because it is an invariable law of nature that one variety cannot be crossed with another except through the flower and fruit. All plants of the same family can be hybridized with each other, if they blossom at the same time. This crossing often takes place naturally, i. e. without the use of any artificial means. The wind often blows the pollen from the stamens of one plant-flower upon the pistils of another, and an intermixture occurs. This is also done by bees and insects, and it may be done by the hand of man. Potatoes can be 'mixed' in this way. But remember that the mixing does not take place between the tubers under ground, but in the blossoms and subsequent seed balls on the top of the plant. Plant two kinds of potatoes in adjoining rows, and if they blossom at the same time, the pollen of one flower will undoubtedly be carried to the pistils of another. In the fall, save the seedballs and plant them & your potatoes will be a 'mixed' variety. But if you continue to plant the tuber (the potato itself) you will get no change of variety.

It is in this way that corn, melons, cucumbers and squashes become mixed with other varieties. The hybridization goes on through the flowers, and appears in the seed, and not in the root. —*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Destruction of Forests.

Having given our plan, once and again, for the preservation of the forests, we now wish simply to record a confirmation of our views, which we find in one of the daily journals. It appears that a learned Frenchman, M. Brequer, of Paris, has lately published an elaborate treatise on the influence of forests, treating the subject both historically and scientifically. His conclusions are, in brief: "that the forests act upon the climate of a country as a frigorific cause; that they also act as protection against winds, and as a means of preserving living springs; and that they prevent the degradation or wearing away of the mountains. They also act as protection against the communication from place to place of contagious diseases."

The Late Planting of Corn.

No farmer should despair of a good crop, whose seed is not yet in the hill. Corn fails to come up from poor seed, and from too early planting, oftener than from all other causes combined. In places north of this latitude, June 1st is as good as any earlier date. One of the premium corn growers of Connecticut plants uniformly June 6th, or as near that date as possible. He never fails to grow a good crop, and at much less cost than the market price per bushel.

Cure for the Ague.

A gentleman recently from Central America—a great place for shakies—informs us that he has seen many obstinate cases cured by wearing finely pulverized rock salt between the feet and stockings. We cannot vouch for the value of this remedy, but consider it worthy of trial. —*Gennessee Far.*

Ready Made Yeast.

Boil a handful of hops in 2 quarts of water and add 4 large potatoes boiled, mashed, strained. Scald 6 tablespoonfuls of flour in the liquid, adding 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of salt. When cold add yeast to ferment it, thinning the liquid to 12 quarts. This put in well corked bottles, will keep six weeks in the hottest weather. Use half a teaspoonful for each loaf of bread.

Mrs. Gage.

Mrs. Gage, in a speech at the recent Fehlin convention, told the story of a woman who, having a second husband, was the next best thing about a house to the cooking stove.

A clergyman named McLean

has been arrested in Michigan, charged with publishing the U. S. mail.

List of Merchants.

WITHIN the county of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, for the year 1858-59, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

Borough of Gettysburg.

Danner & Ziegler, Jr.,	13
J. L. Schick	13
Gwynn & Brother,	14
Marcus Samson,	14
F. B. Picking,	14
George Arnold,	14
A. D. Buehler,	14
Paxton & McIlhenny,	14
Daniel Plank,	14
Gillespie & Thomas,	14
Minning & S. n,	14
Philip Winter,	14
S. S. Forney, Agent,	14
Norbeck & Martin,	14
Jacobs & Brother,	14
Briggeman & Culp,	14
William Reever,	14
Boyer & Son,	14
John Scott,	14
Shenks & Buehler,	14
J. Reiminger,	14
Cumberland Township.	
John Weikert,	14
John Weigle, M II,	14
Francis Brenne,	14
Shelburne Township.	
Philip H. n,	14

Cumberland Township.

John Weikert	14	7	00
John Weigle, M. H.	14	7	00
Francis Bream	14	7	00

Shubuta Township.

Philip Harn	14	7	00
P. A. Myers	14	7	00
John King	14	7	00

Eckonrode & Tyron Township.

Eckonrode & Tyron	14	7	00
Samuel Suko	14	7	00
Samuel S. H. Winger	14	7	00
John Haffensperger	14	7	00

Lattimore Township.

Henry B. Smith	14	7	00
Charles Allen	14	7	00
David Dwyer	14	7	00
Burkholder & Wilson	14	7	00
Abel T. Wright	14	7	00
George Minnigh	14	7	00
John Fisher	14	7	00
Wm. Overder	14	7	00
O. P. House	14	7	00
Jacob Pitzer	14	7	00

Mountain Township.

John York	14	7	00
John Robert	14	7	00
Henry Beiler	14	7	00

Butler Township.

Noah Miller	14	7	00
Edward Staley	14	7	00
John Pessy	14	7	00
John Hoover	14	7	00
Henry Hartzel	14	7	00
Samuel Fisher, Agent	14	7	00
Jesse Houck	14	7	00

Lehigh Township.

Grayson & Brother	14	7	00
Spangler & Brother	14	7	00
William Wolf	14	7	00
Henry L. Miller	14	7	00
J. B. Leiby	14	7	00
Wm. A. Breeding	14	7	00
John Houschell	14	7	00
Hedrick & Smer	14	7	00
Frederick Heidler	14	7	00
George Mundorf	14	7	00
Henry Kline	14	7	00

Franklin Township.

Jacob F. Lower	13	10	00
Jacob Mark	14	7	00
Abraham Scott	14	7	00
James Mickle	14	7	00
John M. Miller	14	7	00
Peter Mickle, of D.	14	7	00
Martin L. Miller	14	7	00
John Chamberlain	14	7	00
M. Am. Rollman	14	7	00
Thomas Cooper	14	7	00
C. W. Curran	14	7	00
W. W. Witmore	14	7	00
J. Dillon	14	7	00

Hanover Township.

Jacob A. Gardner	12	12	50
Riley & Hollinger	14	7	00
James Megary	14	7	00
Ephraim Heishew	12	12	50

Hanover Township.

Sullivan & Rhinehart	13	10	00
Payton & McCreary	13	10	00
John Hoffmiller	14	7	00
John C. S. Hartzler	14	7	00

Beach Township.

D. E. Hollinger	14	7	00
William Davis	14	7	00
Babitt Bintlhal	14	7	00

Oxford Township.

Wm. D. & S. A. Himes	13	10	00
Bustress & Winter	13	10	00
Aaron Hengy	14	7	00
A. Staub	14	7	00
Anthony M. Martin	14	7	00
J. E. Smith & Co.	14	7	00
Edward Weigle	14	7	00
John Ginter	14	7	00
Michael Staub	14	7	00
Charles Dull	14	7	00

Mountain Township.

J. E. Miller	14	7	00
Peter O'Neal	14	7	00
Jacob Gossman	14	7	00

Reading Township.

Jacob Auldridge	13	10	00
Peter Bobitz	14	7	00
I. R. Shipley	14	7	00
Andrew H. Miller	14	7	00

Union Township.

Peter Long	14	7	00
Abraham Sell	14	7	00
Abraham Sirely	14	7	00

Swan Township.

Ephraim Myers	13	10	00
J. A. Shorb	13	10	00
Spaulding & Noel	13	10	00
Lewis Stoner	14	7	00
George H. Hark	14	7	00
William F. Crouse	14	7	00
John Miller	14	7	00
Myer Nussbaum	14	7	00
Henry Dyer	14	7	00

Conango Township.

John Busbey, Esq.	14	7	00
Baily & Steeninger	14	7	00

Disiller's License.

David Rhodes, Freedom tp.	10	50	00
Wm. S. Jenkins, Conango tp.	10	50	00
Michael Herring, Hamilton tp.	10	50	00

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification may attend.

W. W. WALTER,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams co.
May 17, 1858. 4t

New Goods.

IN HENDLERSBURG, P. A. & G. F. ECKONRODE have just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all kinds of Hardware kept in country stores. They have splendid articles of Sugar, for 7, 8 and 9 cents, and Molasses in proportion. They have on hand also a large assortment of Books, Shoes, Hats, and all the latest styles of clothing, all being kept up as they have not room below in the store.

All goods bought of them in the Month of May will be sold at cost. Tailoring done with neatness, durability and dispatch, by J. A. Breichner, Tailor. Goods bought elsewhere will be cut and made up at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

P. A. & G. F. ECKONRODE,
Hendlersburg, April 26, 1858.

QUEENSWARE.

Persons wishing to purchase Queensware will do well by examining the large and well-selected assortment at H. S. & E. H. MANSON'S.

JEWELRY.

Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordions, Harmoniums, Eight-day Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices to be had at SAMSON'S.

REAPER AND MOWER.

I still have the Agency for C. H. McCormick's Reaper and Mower, and will offer to the Farmers this year two machines, the two-horse machine and the four-horse machine, and will guarantee fair chances and full satisfaction to any person who may want to purchase a machine. Any man purchasing a machine from me may have the machine against any other machine during the year-making and harvest, and if it does not give better satisfaction than any other machine with which it may be worked, they are at liberty to return it. Farmers will send in their orders to myself at Fairfield: David Schwartz, at Littlestown; or Franklin Hersh, at New Oxford; as early as possible, and say which sized machine they want, as we are taking in orders now for the coming season.

J. S. WITHERSON,
Agent for Adams county.
April 12, 1858. 3t

Lumber and Coal.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues the Lumber and Coal business at Littlestown, Adams county, on a larger scale than ever—embracing White Pine Boards and Plank, Sounding, Framing, Stair, Plastering, Lath, Shingles, Palings, &c., with all kinds of Stave Lumber, and Blacksmiths' Coal. Yard near the Depot. He invites the calls of the public, and will sell as low as the very lowest.

JOHN MILLER.
April 19, 1858. 1v

New Lumber Yard.

AT NEW OXFORD.—The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale, in the town of New Oxford, Adams county, to which the Gettysburg Railroad has been already extended. His assortment embraces all kinds of Lumber—Plank, First and Second Common and Calling Plank, Hemlock, Spruce, and Black, Sounding, Framing, Stair, Plastering, Lath, and plain Palings &c. &c. He invites calls from those in want of Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or price his stock will be in the best. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of public patronage.

JACOB ALLABAUGH,
Feb. 1, 1858.

Bastress & Winter.

NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., *Produce, Forwarding and Commission Warehouse.* We have on hand and Retail Dealers in Groceries: constantly on hand, Fresh, Salt, Pickled, Canned, &c.

From Wm. W. W. COOK, RYE, OATS, CORN and Timothy Straw, bought at all times, for which the highest market prices are paid. Feb. 13, 1858. 6m

The First of the Season!

MARSHALL SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sale, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING for spring and summer wear, which he is able to sell at prices unprecedently low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Sack and Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season. Inducements to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be, offered, at SAMSON'S,
March 29, '58. Opposite the Bank.

Fine Old Brandy.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in WINES & LIQUORS, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia, where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Brandy, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Brandy: BRANDIES: *Orchard, Hennessey, Pilsener, Pinet, Castillon, J. J. Drey & Co. T. Himes, A. S. Sengite, Martel, M. Ure & Co., &c.* of various brands and qualities. WINE: *Chateau, Medoc, Tashan, Old Oporto, Tawny, Burgundy, Rhine, Muscat, Cherry, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.* Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirit, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandy, Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors on hand of an extensive stock of fine Old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whisky, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.

Great care taken in packing and shipping.

All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1858. 6m

Millinery Removed.

S. C. HOWARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they will find her in Chambersburg street, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Hersh, opposite Mr. Let's Hotel.

Ladies can be accommodated with ready-made BONNETS; also a variety of Straw Leghorns, and all kinds of Millinery Goods of the latest styles. Ladies will do well to call and see for themselves.

April 5, 1858.

Sunbeam Gallery.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one square west of Talmestown's Store, where he is prepared to furnish Ambros, Melans, Enameled and Photographs in every style and at the lowest prices. He will be willing to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Bringingman & Culp's Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.

All we desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give me a call, as I have reduced my prices to suit the present hard times.

Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds, also, inserted in Lockets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c.

The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes to continue it, and assures them that he will be willing to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Bringingman & Culp's Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.

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